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EIGHTH EDITION

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Contains extensive Internet coverage

More than 4,000 entries, terms, and acronyms

Bryan Pfaffenberger

THE NAME YOU TRUST

Dedication

For Suzanne, always

Webster's New World™Dictionary of Computer Terms, 8th Edition

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A Webster's New World™ Book

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A file server utility for AppleTalk networks. transforms any Macintosh on the network into file server; the server's hard disk icon appears on ork user's desktop.

A small- to medium-sized computer program that specific function, such as emulating a calculator. 2. In iprogram embedded in a Web document that, when ed, is executed by the browser. Both of the leading Netscape Communicator and Microsoft Internet can execute Java applets. See Java applet and Java

A local area network (LAN) standard developed by omputer. AppleTalk can link as many as 32 Macintosh rs, IBM PC-compatible computers, and peripherals aser printers. Every Macintosh computer has an lk port; the only hardware required for an AppleTalk is a set of LocalTalk connectors and ordinary telephon cables (called twisted-pair cable). Apple Talk networks ple and inexpensive but quite slow; they are capable of tting only up to 230 Kbps. EtherTalk, in contrast, is of speeds of up to 10 million bps. See Ether Talk.

:ation A program that enables you to do something with the computer, such as writing or accounting posed to utilities, programs that help you maintain omputer).

ication Configuration Access Protocol (ACAP) osed Internet standard that transfers crucial user configuration settings (including address books, bookmarks, and option ces) to an Internet-accessible file. Because these setting ed on the network instead of the user's computer, the essible no matter which computer is being used ACA itly benefit anyone who accesses the Internet from m ; computer.

plication control menu See control menu.

plication development system A coordinated am development tools, typically including a full-scre programming language with a compiler, linker, and and an extensive library of ready-to-use program modules. The use of an application development system lets experienced users develop a standalone application more easily than writing a program using a language such as C++ or COBOL.

application heap In a Macintosh, the base memory, the area of memory set aside for user programs.

application icon In Microsoft Windows 95/98, an onscreen graphic representation of a minimized program. The icon ippears on the taskbar to remind you that the application is still resent in memory. Double-click the application icon to switch oʻthat program.

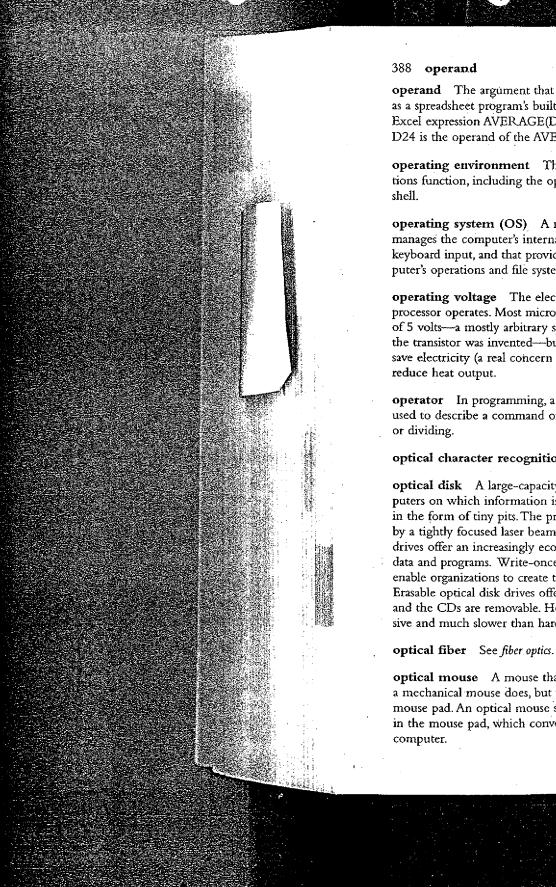
in the Open System Interconnection (OSI) decrees model of computer network architecture, the first or condition seven layers, in which the data is presented to the ise of the layer, protocols are needed to ensure that products different manufacturers can work together. For examsome mail program should use the same protocols for mine and receiving e-mail. When the data is ready to be sent of the decorate, it is passed down the protocol stack to the next

ipilication level encryption In a computer network, the mediation of encryption by individual applications rather the state of the operating system or network level. Web browsers The libraryptement encryption at this level.

speliestion program. See application.

ipotte-taou program interface (API) 1. A set of standards 10 1000 emiliar by which programs can call specific operating VAGOU OF POSTURE'S SETTINESS. 2. In Web servers, the standards or esno-union-rhais emible a hyperlink to originate a call to a proserver See CGI, ISAPI, and

polication shortent key for Microsoft Windows, a shortcut and the depresentation of the state of the state also available in applica-1912 and PC Tools Desktop to launch and . Agree month breading



operand The argument that is appended to an operator, sud as a spreadsheet program's built-in function. For example, in the Excel expression AVERAGE(D10:D24), the cell range D10 to D24 is the operand of the AVERAGE function.

operating environment The total context in which appli tions function, including the operating system (OS) and the

operating system (OS) A master control program that manages the computer's internal functions, such as accepting keyboard input, and that provides a means to control the puter's operations and file system.

operating voltage The electrical voltage at which a m processor operates. Most microprocessors have operating of 5 volts—a mostly arbitrary specification decided upon the transistor was invented—but some chips run at 3.3 von save electricity (a real concern in portable computers) and

operator In programming, a code name or symbol the used to describe a command or function, such as multiples.

optical character recognition See OCR.

optical disk A large-capacity data storage medium puters on which information is stored at extremely high in the form of tiny pits. The presence or absence of personal control of the cont by a tightly focused laser beam. CD-ROMs and CD drives offer an increasingly economical medium for the control of data and programs. Write-once, read-many (WORM) enable organizations to create their own huge, in-holes Erasable optical disk drives offer more storage than and the CDs are removable. However, they are still sive and much slower than hard disks. See interactive

optical mouse A mouse that does not require a mechanical mouse does, but that must be used mouse pad. An optical mouse shines a beam of in the mouse pad, which conveys the mouse's me

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OR 1. expression puct data ocument

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